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# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 17.

TEN WEEKS FOR  
TEN CENTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS  
PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 221.

## LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS!--A Common Sense Talk to Wide Awake Citizens.

Although the coal strike is apparently settled for the time being--that is for a year or two people very rightly feel that no question is ever settled until it is settled right. Anti-trust feeling and anti-trust agitation is in the air.

The trusts form the greatest economic and for that matter also the greatest political power this country has ever seen.

To begin with:  
The American railroads whose monopoly character is daily becoming more apparent are stocked and bonded for about \$11,500,000,000, and have net earnings from operation after paying taxes, from 1900 to 1901, of \$307,993,710. The combined capitalization of telegraph, telephone, water, gas, electric light and street railway companies is nearly \$4,000,000,000, and the capitalization of the 182 largest industrial combines in the country, according to the bulletins of the United States census, is figured \$3,607,539,200.

The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat, how much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil, how nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed--in brief, how well or how ill, how long or how short we shall live.

Yet the trust is the legitimate outcome of the competitive system. It is the "survival of the fittest" as the capitalists see it.

Competition under the capitalist system means the advancing of one's self at the cost of others, the pulling the many down, the elbowing the many aside, in order to benefit the one.

Heretofore it has been most cruel to the workmen whom it forced into a struggle to see who should live and who should starve.

But for the last ten or twenty years the workmen have been by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, the small merchants, are just as much victims of that cruel kind of competition as the wage-workers. The hand of each "business man" of the same branch is against every other, and no foe is more terrible than the one who is running a neck-to-neck race with him every day. The giant factory, the mammoth store are the most implacable foes of the small shop and the small store-keeper. The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and that must be compensated for by the production and sale of a greater number of articles; that is the cheaper the goods, the more capital is required.

Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the struggle between hand-work and machine-work, the small employers with their little machinery, their small capital and their scanty stock of goods are driven from the field. The great capitalist naturally triumphs. And to the few remaining in the field, the BUSINESS SENSE dictates CO-OPERATION INSTEAD OF COMPETITION. Should the "law" come after them, they will simply give up the little shadow of separate business and rivalry and go into partnership--form a gigantic stock company, as for instance the members of the meat trust have done a few weeks ago.

### THE TRUSTS ALWAYS RAISE PRICES.

And the evils that accompany the trusts' business activities are many. The cost of all business nowadays is to MAKE MONEY. And while production on a large scale allows the adoption of improved and cheaper methods, and while the resulting economy of cost would enable the trust to lower the price of the product to the consumer, none of the trusts does any such thing.

Some of the trusts have done so temporarily. But it is only right to say that the formation of trusts has resulted in HIGHER PRICES than were paid by the consumers before. Building material, for instance, went up 40 and in some cases 100 per cent, by the formation of the trusts--coal even at normal times and when there is no strike, has gone up to \$7.10 a ton, although it could be sold at a good profit for HALF THE PRICE charged and living wages be paid to the poor, oppressed miner--and the extortions of the meat trust from the people, as well as from the cattle raisers, have just led to a government investigation, while the workmen of the packing-houses are treated in a way that baffles description.

In short:  
The economies resulting from improved and cheaper methods of production undoubtedly lessen the cost of the article to the TRUST. But they are under no compulsion to give the benefit of this to their workmen in form of higher wages and shorter hours, or to the consumers through a reduced price. As human nature is constituted, under capitalism they prefer to take the benefits out themselves in the form of huge dividends--which are paid on incredibly "wasted" capital. It must be considered a sound conclusion that if trusts multiply and take full advantage as they have had during the last two or three years they will raise the price of commodities even higher than they are now.

Now are these the only evils. The trusts will add to the general political corruption. Whatever a trust wants from legislators, courts, assessors and public prosecutors it will get if money can buy it. It will buy exemption from taxation by political bosses when it is necessary. It will concern itself in elections, whenever the outcome has any bearing on its pockets. It will subsidize newspapers, bribe voters and spread "dirt" whenever "dirt" to its own financial interests leads. The trust has no more moral scruple about systematically committing crime of this kind than have most individual business men, who have taken care of their business in this way before; but also in corruption the trust is as superior to the individual in efficiency and scope as it is in its other business relations.

This system of corruption must break down or society will. But what can be done?

Shall we enact laws to regulate the prices which the trusts demand for their wares? That would be impossible under the present economic system. It

would be meddling with the rights of the private individual and would be partial confiscation. Moreover it would not help, for the trusts would bribe the officials and prove to their satisfaction that the prices asked are just and necessary.

To ruin the trusts by special legislation would also be very difficult. Every increase of taxes would be followed by an increase in the price of the products controlled by the trusts.

Laws treating them as conspiracies would be equally valueless. It is easy enough for them to prove that they are carrying on their business in exactly the same manner as other business men. Besides, there is so law, and under the present economic system none can be enacted, effectually forbidding them to unite in one single firm.

In short, a government which stands on the basis of the present economic system is powerless against the trusts.

And the principle of the trusts--concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition--is also a perfectly correct principle and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it, in other words, to those "who are in it."

The trusts are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts.

Therefore we contend that the whole people collectively--as a nation--should take the place of the trust magnates and become the OWNER of THE TRUSTS.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

### BOTH OLD PARTIES ARE TRUST RIDDEN.

But this naturally brings us to the field of politics.

And what do we find there? Very little that is apt to give us joy. It is true, we have the one-man ballot in this country. But what good has it done so far? The great majority of the people are Republicans or Democrats because their fathers were, or because "they do not want to throw their votes away." They vote for the capitalist parties and for the trusts simply in order "not to throw their votes away."

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties are trust ridden. The Republican party has long been known to be the favored organization of capitalists and capitalism. The Republican party makes no secret of the fact that it represents the "vested rights" and is rather proud that it is the great conservative political organization of this country. As Senator Mark Hanna, who is by far one of the shrewdest and most potent of the leaders of this party, has expressed it in a recent speech in Akron, O.: "I have told you a year ago to let well enough alone, now I can only add to that: stand pat." This expresses the policy of the Republican party admirably. "Let well enough alone"--this robbery is all well enough for the capitalists and the trusts. Therefore stand pat!

But Senator John C. Spooner, the idol of the Republican party in Wisconsin, goes a great deal farther. In his speech at Lancaster, Wis. (October 20), he said in regard to the government ownership of coal mines:

"The great danger to the country is not from foreign nations, but at home. Put your feet, my fellow citizens, on this snake, which would lead the government to absorb the industries of the people. The government is the one that Washington established and Lincoln preserved. Keep it a government and do not let it become a huckster. We will find and supply the remedies without revolutionizing our form of government."

The government shall not absorb the industries of the people. And the "trusts" are the people for John C. Spooner, and the government is to be simply the tool and the servant of the trusts.

But he is willing to go a long step towards monarchy. In the same speech he said:

"If we could elect a good, strong Republican President like Theodore Roosevelt, and a strong Republican Senate and House for a term of twenty years, it would be better for the country."

There you have it: make the terms of office for our corporation attorneys and trust magnates in the United States Senate last twenty years. There is the remedy!

### LA FOLLETTE AND SPOONER STAND ON SAME PLATFORM.

The "reformer," Robert La Follette, virtually stands upon the same platform as John C. Spooner, whose re-election to the Senate he is urging. La Follette's primary election law is simply a little change in the machinery of election and would not change an iota in any important question before the people. As a "reformer" Robert La Follette is an unqualified humbug--and the factional fight in the Republican party of Wisconsin is due mainly to the wounded pride of a few big capitalists who were heretofore the leaders and machine-masters.

But if the Republican party is "conservative" and wants the present exploitation and legalized robbery kept up, the Democratic party is even worse. The Democratic party is also entirely in the grip of the trusts. Especially is this the case in Wisconsin under the leadership of David S. Rose, the "pal" of the asphalt trust and the ally of the street car monopoly, the man who, significantly enough, made his first appearance in Milwaukee as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles in 1890, when some strikers were shot dead. The Democratic party has thrown away the worn-out mask of the "trust-killer." Bryan, the Democrat of Wisconsin, has the dirty support of the "salvators" of the Republican party and it may be said that outside of Tammany Hall in New York there is not a more corrupt political organization in the country than the Rose machine in Milwaukee. But the trust domination in the Democratic party is not a local affair.

Havenmeyer, the sugar trust magnate, is a great Democratic light. Presi-

dent Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading, who claims the partnership of the Alsatians in subsidizing the starved miners, is a Democrat. It was a Democrat (Pattison) who, as governor of Pennsylvania, sent 8000 militiamen to Homestead in 1892 to break down the strike.

David S. Rose is now the Democratic candidate for governor and poses as a great friend of the working men, and especially of the union men. And Mr. Rose, who formerly used to denounce every trust except those with whom he had a business relation, as for instance the asphalt trust--has shut up on the trusts entirely since he is backed by the "Stalwart Republicans" in his gubernatorial aspirations. David S. Rose, the man without a principle and without a scruple, stands for the Democratic party of Wisconsin--a party without a principle and without a scruple.

No, there is no hope for the people in supporting either of the old parties. What are the people to do? Must progress stop? Are we to go back to feudalism and barbarism because the economic interests of the capitalist class dominate both of the old parties?

No.  
The same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers, and the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the Social Democratic party.

The Social Democratic party says:  
Our progress, our production on a large scale, the mighty accumulation of capital makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question, therefore, is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

No, and a thousand times no!

The usual argument made in defense of a vicious system is not that it is right and ought to stay, whether you like it or not.

We believe that in a civilized country the question is not what is, but what ought to be--and that every proposition must be arraigned of reason. If you can prove that a thing is good, let it stay, but if you cannot prove that it is good, it cannot hide behind the assertion that it is here and must stay. We believe that American people can get rid of any thing that they do not want--and that they ought to get rid of everything that is not good.

The wage system was a step in the evolution to freedom, but only a step; and without the trades' unions and labor associations the wage system would lead society into a state that would only be a fall from feudalism. There can be no social freedom nor complete justice until there are no more birdlings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of labor, of society.

### RULE OF CAPITAL BY THE PEOPLE DEMANDED.

There is but one deliverance from the rule of the people by capital--and that is the rule of capital by the people. If much of what has been considered private property is to be absorbed in great monopolistic ownership, as seems the inevitable outcome of the competitive struggle, then the people should become the monopolists.

The only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their gradually taking possession of the machinery, forces and production of the great industrial monopolies and establishing the cooperative commonwealth. And the people can do no better than make a beginning by expropriating the trust owners, railroad kings and monopolists.

The contention that the Social Democrats have not the majority as yet, is vain: every great party had a beginning once, and formed a minority, and the Republican party when it was formed in 1854 and had a purpose in view was a very small minority indeed. A man voting for a principle never throws his vote away; better to vote for what you want, even if you do not get it, than vote for what you do not want, and get it. The "phrase" of getting on the land wagon is a stupid phrase--it is not you, but the politician, the crack, the capitalist or the office-seeker who is on the "land wagon."

And do not wait until the majority votes with you. The majority is always ignorant, always indolent. You cannot expect them to be anything else with their present social surroundings. They never have brought about consciously and deliberately any great social change. They always have permitted an energetic minority to accomplish that for them, and then they always have sanctioned the accomplished fact.

That our people are no exception was proven by the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln, who was eager on to issue it by an energetic minority; when it was accomplished, the people sanctioned it by amending the constitution.

This then is our objective point in this election: a respectable minority. One respectable as to numbers; respectable as representing the most advanced intelligence; respectable as containing sincere and energetic representatives from all classes; the minority of intelligent citizens to reach the object of the Social Democratic party in this campaign. Give the Social Democratic party such a minority in Congress and in the Legislature of every state, and the future of this country will be safe.

Victor L. Berger.

Vote the Social Democratic ticket!

"In Wisconsin three leading railroads have controlled legislation for the last sixteen years; their lobby have boasted in the sixteen years of their service not one bill ever passed that was objected to by the railroad corporations; at least until it was changed to suit them."

The above is from a campaign leaflet issued by the Republican party. Now the Republicans were in power for six terms during that time and the Democrats two terms--the years while Lobbyist George W. Peck was governor, and during that time the Republicans now tell us, the "trusts" were in control of all railway legislation. Now, the same sort of men were candidates for office in those years as at present, i. e., supporters of the capitalist system. If they could be bought up then, why not now? And especially as the Republicans are in a deal to send John C. Spooner, the ex-railroad lobbyist and attorney, back to Congress! Neither of the capitalist parties can bring the people relief. With old party politics money talks. Every self-respecting voter should keep his conscience clear by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

We demand--  
1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.--State platform, S. D. party.

Robert La Follette's "reforms" amount to nothing as far as the masses of the people are concerned. His primary election law, even if it were perfect, which it is not, would at the best be simply a minor measure pertaining to the method of election. It would leave conditions as they are. His tax reforms found favor even with some of the lobbyists of the railroad corporations of this state, which in itself showed that this is an exclusively capitalistic measure. La Follette poses as a reformer because he happens to receive the personal displeasure of a clique of capitalists who had control of the Republican party and were about to lose it. Any man who votes for La Follette because he is a reformer is not so very left. La Follette and his backer, the lumber millionaire, the Republican, in no way differ from the farmer Mark Hanna and his millionaire backer. Besides La Follette is surrounded by as hungry and low a class of office grabbers as ever tread an office floor. Workingmen who vote for them deserve to be slaves.

We demand--  
2. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express companies and steamship lines, and pay the actual value of the same.--State platform, S. D. party.

The old idea was that the people were the wards of kings. That the source of

political power came from above, and that the people had no political rights whatever. That idea was blasted in the famous Declaration of Independence. The doctrine was laid down that governments were instituted among men for the purpose of preserving the rights of the people.

But the Declaration of Independence did more. It declared that each man has a right to live. It means that he has a right to make his living. It means that he is entitled to the product of his labor--the labor of his hand and of his brain.

We demand--  
3. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to enact a law granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.--State platform.

The capitalist parties have always played the people for suckers in Wisconsin. The Rose-Peck deal isn't the worst thing that ever happened, by any means. Just look back a few years to when Payne was the Republican boss and Ed. Wall the Democratic boss--and Payne was at the head of the Villard syndicate's street car system in Milwaukee and Wall at the head of the Villard Electric Lighting Company--in other words, Payne and Wall were business partners! Whichever capitalist party won Villard's interests were on top. That was the awful game played on the voters and the voters never saw through it, and then wondered why legislation in Wisconsin became so rotten. And do you remember how Wall sat in the Legislature while Peck was governor and cracked the corporation whip over the legislators' heads? It was a dead open and shut game--an awful prostitution of the popular government. Are the Social Democrats wrong when they say capitalists must be abolished before we can have a clean citizenship and a clean government?

We demand--  
4. That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. That every city shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the same as fixed by an impartial jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds up to the amount of 5 per cent. of the entire tax valuation, for that purpose.--State platform.

When La Follette talks about the wonderful prosperity of the people he knows he is lying. Only the capitalists are prosperous, and some of them are being eaten up by the others.

When the old parties fight each other they give away a good many of the tricks of the capitalists. The Republicans are now telling how the deal between Rose and the railroads was fixed up. In July last a meeting of the railroad companies, the Lake Superior and Northern, was called to meet at the Pister. Later the place was changed to the Plankinton House, so it would not look so bad if the facts came out. There was present Gen. Supt. Culliton of the Chicago & North-Western and men of like prominence. It was decided to boom one E. O. Tarbox, the former superintendent of the Ashland division of the Northern Western, as a "nonpartisan" candidate for the nomination for railroad commissioner at Madison. This was agreed to after a conference had been held with representatives of the Milwaukee street railway company! See it? When Tarbox failed to get the nomination, another secret meeting was held in Milwaukee and a Reimer deal was fixed up. Again a conference was held with the street railway people at the Pister, with David Rose present (see the game?) and plans made by which Reimer was to be nominated by the Democrats and then boomed by the "Railway Men's Political League," a fake organization of capitalist lackeys, to be supplied with the necessary corruption money by the railway companies and the Pister street railway. The deal went through and the fake league is at work. The thing about all this is that the Socialist notes is the general principle of corruption that runs through it and the fact that the corruption money comes from the railway directors who are such respectable men!

We demand--  
5. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take steps calculated to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States will lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships up to 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation. Such loan shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. This money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.--State platform.

The netting of the coal strike under capitalist auspices is after all a compromise, although in many respects a victory for the miners. But it is not a victory for the people, who now demand government proprietorship. The poor miners must again say good-bye to the daylight and risk their health underground in order that the people may have

their coal. The miners' children must again pick the slate from the chutes in the breakers with bleeding fingers. The miners' wives must again try to keep house on high, roller, company-store prices. The miners' daughters are still in the mills. The whole situation is horrid and hideous. The miners are as much in need of rescue as ever. The people need the mines as much as before. Only one way is open to serve the miners and the public. A growing Social Democratic vote. The people have gotten over their misapprehensions as to Socialism and socialistic agitation will now go forward as never before. Converts will be made with still greater rapidity. We will have public ownership of the mines--and more than that!

We demand--  
6. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take the initiative to the effect that the United States constitution be so amended as to abolish the United States Senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy. Furthermore we demand that the United States judges shall be elected by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years--this in order to make an end to government by injunction. We also demand that all elective offices, the judges included, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.--State platform.

According to census bulletin No. 150 the value of the product of the average American laborer is now \$2451, as against \$1800 in 1890. The bulletin also shows that the present average of wages in this country is \$437.50 as against \$440 in 1890. So you see that in the years between the census of 1890 and the recent census the average worker became much more productive, but his wages went down. And all that time he was trying to please the master class by voting the capitalistic party tickets!

We demand--  
7. That the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools, and also to parochial and private schools who shall under certain legal conditions make demand for the same books. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation to and from school for the children.--State platform, S. D. party.

Coal mines are only one form of monopoly, which yields enormous profits to the few who happen to own the coal fields. The mine owners have now the

power to dislocate the industry of the country, and they do not hesitate to use it and to starve the hundred thousands of people in order to add to their wealth.

We demand--  
8. That laws be enacted limiting the working day of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment in any factory, store, workshop or mine of children under 16 years of age.--State platform.

Just hear Spooner rave:  
"I feel earnestly THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION. I have been out speaking for one week, THE HARDEST WEEK OF MY LIFE, and I have found more in this demagogic imbecility in the state than I ever dreamed existed in Wisconsin." Senator Spooner, in Lancaster (Wis.) speech.

"Ain't it a shame--yes, a meanly shame, to threaten by public ownership the capitalist religion?"

The "worst" is in follow, senator. A still greater change will come over the spirit of your dreams. The people are waking up with regard to the problem which you are a well rewarded special pleader. They are tired of your chattering about the tariff and want to know why millioons increase and labor goes to the dogs. Fewer and fewer workers will throw their votes away on the capitalist parties as time goes on!

We demand--  
9. That laws be enacted securing to cities local autonomy, with full power to carry into effect all means relating to their own welfare, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.--State platform.

The Herald has an humorous correspondence who propounds this question: "Was there ever a time in his life when Henry Smith was not hot under a public job?"

We can only answer by saying that Smith has been holding down one job or another for the past thirty years or more. Here is the record:

In 1868--Alderman (4 years.)  
In 1874--Alderman again (2 years.)  
In 1878--Member state Legislature (2 years.)  
In 1880--Alderman again (2 years.)  
In 1882--City controller (2 years.)  
In 1888--Congressman (2 years.)  
In 1898--Alderman again (2 years.)  
In 1900--Alderman again (2 years.)  
In 1902--Alderman again (for 2 years). Now he wants a job at Washington.

Word has been sent out from Washington to all Republican speakers to oppose public ownership which is now so much in people's minds, thanks to the coal strike. The capitalists are thoroughly alarmed for fear they will lose some of their graft. They want the commercial cannibalism to go on. Millionaire Shaw, United States Secretary of the Treasury, denounced public own-

ership in Milwaukee last Tuesday night. The chairman of the meeting was the millionaire, theatrical cannibal, Frank Bigelow, of Northern Pacific partnership graft fame, but, "of course," it was a meeting of the people! Shaw said that if the government owned the coal fields, it would have to own the railroads, the factories and everything else (hear, hear!) and that the whole bankrupt nation, as the government always has to pay HIGHER PRICES FOR WORK than private proprietors--and he was saying this TO WORKINGMEN!

Think of it! How terrible. It is much better to have the capitalist make millions out of labor and the public and this is what men like Shaw mean to keep up, if possible. Even now the coal barons are holding a meeting in New York to fix the price of coal high enough to get their usual profits in spite of the strike. If the government owned the mines no profits would be exacted--then why would it be more expensive to the people? Shaw is a liar and he knows it. Excess strong language, but the provocation is great.

We demand--  
10. That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard, and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost. Cities and townships shall also have the right to establish public abattoirs (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds for that purpose.--State platform.

What excuse was it Rose gave last spring for wanting another term as mayor, you voting chumps? Why, he said he had started certain improvements that he wanted to see carried out (though the gods only know what they could have been!) And you got caught with such sickly bait as that, didn't you? And after Rose had got into office again on your fool votes, what did he do? Why, he secured the nomination for governor, of course. He had forgotten all about those improvements, eh? Oh, you simpletons! And if he should happen to get elected governor, thanks to Republican Pecker's money and the corporation influence, then what's the programme? Why, the plan is for the alderman ("reformer" Henry Smith among the rest) to elect Park Commissioner Henry Weber mayor. And who is Henry Weber? Why, he is the proprietor of the lower floor of Gilligan's gambling house on East Water street, one of the houses that is in partnership with the Rose administration (protection price not known). Say, ain't it about time to vote for something respectable?

Spooner says the public ownership idea is a snake, and another capitalist speaker the other day said that the post-office would be run cheaper (cheaper waxes? if it was carried on by private capitalists. Who are the demagogues, eh?)

If anyone thinks there was no politics in Roosevelt's efforts to settle the coal strike, all they need do is listen to the politicians.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER--OCTOBER 28th LAST DAY.



## Social Democratic Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Richard Schmidt, Vice Pres.; Theo. Burmeister, Secy.; Chas. T. H. Westphal, Treas.; Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Melus, Eugene H. Roeder, Seymour Steadman, Corinne Brown

FREDERICK HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, \$5.00. Six months, \$3.00. Three months, \$1.50. No paper sent to any one on credit. If without cash subscription, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$10.00.

BUNDLE RATES.—100 copies, per copy, .01. 500 copies, per copy, .05. 1000 copies, per copy, .10.

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

Reprints of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Tel. Main 2394. H. W. BOSTON, Bus. Mgr.

221 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 222 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 29, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

WISCONSIN CANDIDATES, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For Governor—Emil Seidel of Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Saltiel of Sheboygan.

For Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler of Milwaukee.

For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

For Attorney General—Richard Elsner of Milwaukee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brookfield.

For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry of Milwaukee.

For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold Zander of Two Rivers.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS IN 'FRISCO.

There are many lessons to be learned from the experiences of the Union Labor party in San Francisco, and it seems to be having more experiences than it quite knows what to do with. The party sprung up almost in a night as the result of labor troubles in which capitalism showed its bloodthirsty "love" for the workers in various characteristic ways. Labor woke up to the fact that both the old parties were parties of capitalism and wholly venal so far as the laborer's interests were concerned.

A convention was held, a nucleus named Schmitz, was nominated for mayor, tremendous campaign meetings were held and on election day the all-conquering power of the labor vote, when once united, was shown by the triumphant election of the Labor candidate. San Francisco seems to have been as well governed as it was before, probably better, and the benefits to labor have been quite marked. This was well shown in the recent street car strike. The capitalist railway magnates demanded of the mayor that he put policemen on the cars "to protect property and human lives." The mayor refused. The company was agitated with astonishment; such "protection" had always been had before, and without it their hope of crushing the men was gone. Finding they could not use the power of the law as a weapon against the men, they threw up the sponge and the victory of the street car operatives was complete!

The advent of the Labor party gave the Socialists of San Francisco no little concern. Naturally they felt that their own party belong a labor party and being already in the field, the new party had no excuse for existence. The wisest ones, however, saw that there was nevertheless a gain to the labor movement by the breaking away from the old superstition of "no politics in the unions," and that any political uprising and awakening on the part of the exploited masses, temporarily disadvantageous though it might be to the Socialist organization, was yet liable ultimately to be a gain to the revolutionary movement and to force the masses to a contemplation of the principles of Socialism.

Mayor Schmitz's remarks after election showed his political "bringing-up" in the Republican party, and up to the time of the street car episode, it was felt that the mayor's office was merely filled by a Republican in disguise, one who was ready to accept an old party nomination for governor and deliver over his following to the capitalists on the next election day. This seems to have been an unwarranted suspicion, or else the mayor has himself developed toward Socialism since he has been in office, probably the latter.

The other day a big meeting of the Labor party was held in San Francisco to decide whether the party should go into the state campaign. Mayor Schmitz was one of those who counseled against it and his speech seemed to have a pretty clear ring to it. He said he considered his opinion as simply that of one man, that he wanted it understood he was a candidate for no office, being mayor of the city. "While I have been in office only a short time I have been enabled to do some good for the workingmen of San Francisco, and I want to continue to do it." He advised against a state campaign, as the party had no state organization nor the time to develop one. And he said:

"There is another very grave proposition that I wish to guard you against and to talk to you about. It has been with a great deal of amusement that I have heard on all sides the workingmen's convention bawled about. I have heard candidates say: 'If I am nominated on the Republican ticket the labor convention will endorse me.' Will it? (Cries of 'No, no!') I have heard sensible men say: 'If we can get this man nominated on our ticket, we will get endorsement from the labor convention.' (Cries of 'No!') I have said to you I

have heard that with amusement. It has been amusement to me because I recognize that there is no man, there is no set of men that can control the labor party of this city. (Applause.) And I warn you, you have your organization, as you value the future success of the party that has started out under such good auspices, to endorse no one."

Many of the speeches made by others showed devotion more or less to Socialist principles and would seem to indicate that the same growth toward Socialism observed in labor's ranks in other parts of the country is not lacking in San Francisco. Deafening applause greeted the class-conscious utterances that were made and at the conclusion the meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that "the Labor party will not endorse any of the candidates placed in nomination by the Democratic and Republican parties."

The going into politics independently by the San Francisco workers was a distinct step in the right direction, but it will never be a safe movement until it becomes clearly identified with the Socialist movement. The party needs a deep moral purpose and an aim toward the emancipation of the workers. Else it is a ship without a destination. Only a Socialist purpose can safeguard it from the piracy of capitalism. That the convention prescribed only the capitalist parties in its resolution is significant. It is probable that its members will largely vote the workers' state ticket, that of the Socialists. In fact that was as much as understood.

WHAT A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT WILL DO

Comrade George C. Cutting, a member of the Typographical union, who is the congressional candidate of the Socialists in the Eleventh Massachusetts district, opened his campaign at Roxbury the other day. He spoke like a practical man. Among other things, he said:

"In the event of my election to Congress I shall introduce a bill expressing the right of eminent domain for the possession of the entire machinery of production, distribution and consumption, owned, possessed and operated through trust management, viz.: The entire railway and telegraph systems, the mines, all wells, etc., with working equipment, with a provision for the recovery of the management of the same, with an eight-hour day for workmen, and a gradual reduction in hours as the service and convenience of the public will allow."

I will introduce a bill for the abolition of contract work; a bill prohibiting for old-age pensions, with sick and accident insurance; a bill providing for the establishment of the United States steamship service to operate in connection with government railways, and thus facilitate foreign exchange of commodities, which would abolish the conditions imposed through the international steamship trust lately organized by J. Pierpont Morgan."

"I would stand always for the protection of the laborer in possessing the means of production against the exploitation of other private or trusted capital."

"The tariff question is not a problem especially interesting to the proletariat propertyless man, but should be considered in connection with the Democratic bourgeoisie (small capitalists and tradesmen) and the Republican aristocracy of capitalists—in other words, a dispute between the small and large capitalists, both of whom exploit the laborer to the extent of their power. Free trade would encourage and consummate international trusts."

"I would favor the taxing of corporations to the full extent of the value created by the people—the surplus value or unearned increment."

I favor the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of officials by their constituents; senators to be elected by the people; the abolition of jurisdiction of equity courts in all matters between the people and the government; reduction in military forces; withdrawal from Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, guaranteeing local self-government."

"I would introduce a bill providing for the organization of a co-operative industrial government establishing a congress of industry with per capita representation from every department of art and manufacture, as a substitute for the present political government, which stands for private interests against the public welfare and advancement."

John Donovan, a self-inflated Democratic kid, who blew into Milwaukee a few years ago with a flimsy knowledge of law and a regular bargain-counter supply of wit, is the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fourth district. As a rule the trusts are not much frightened at the bluster of a little police court shyster, whose stock in trade consists of an alleged stand-in with the judges, so that his candidacy is not likely to arrest the onward march of industrial evolution. Like many of his Democratic associates, Donovan is anything but a politician. So he has gotten up a list of principles he claims to stand for. First, he wants to abolish the trusts, which shows his ignorance of economics. And then he wants to nationalize the coal mines and cheap bluster. Donovan has no home belongs to the sports crowd of disreputables who believe in administration protected gambling houses and other suspicious indications of municipal corruption. But if the people will only send him to Congress he promises to be an angel!

The Social Democratic movement is international. It is spreading rapidly all over the world. There is a Social Democratic party even in Japan and in the belated South American countries. Success in one part of the world is quickly heralded to the other countries by the Socialist press and helps to cheer on the general and irresistible advance on the part of capitalism. Socialism is the greatest moral force for the world has yet seen, and that it spreads just at the time when capitalism has filled society with rot, deceit and rascality, shows that man is inherently good, and is anxious to reach the goal of true brotherhood.

Of course some voting chumps will vote for La Follette's reforms, expecting to get the money to live thereafter. They will find groceries and everything else as hard to get as ever! The only way to get real relief is to vote for Socialism, and keep on voting for it till you get it.

"My Country, 'tis of Thee," sang a lot of the chumps at the Shaw meeting at the Pabst Theater the other night, after the secretary of the treasury had been giving them an old-time dose of tariff taffy. They never stopped to think what this country really belonged to. Scarcely any of them owned a foot of land, yet they were in the country before the capitalists permit it! But on the stage—ah! The stage was full of millionaires, Shaw among the rest. See the point?

The influence of the 5000 hankers in the country has been such that they have had Congress pass laws that give them the use of \$347,430,020 of bank bills without interest. This money produces them a revenue of more than \$20,000,000 a year. And lately we read the following announcement on behalf of Mr. Shaw, secretary of the treasury of the United States:

"In order to relieve the money market, the secretary of the treasury will offer to anticipate all government bond interest maturing between October 1 and the end of the fiscal year—thus releasing for use of business men and banks in round numbers \$30,000,000."

Now we ask the following question: Why does government respond so warmly when the bankers need \$30,000,000, and respond not at all when hundreds of thousands of men need employment in the cold winter, or during times of panic?

Since it is possible for the government to pay out interest on bonds in advance, would it not be possible to arrange to give work to those who need it?

Could not some scheme be devised even for leading government money to the small individual now at the mercy of usurers?

Could not public roads, canals and other enterprises give work to the man actually seeking employment for his hands?

Is there not some way of securing a national administration which will feel the needs of a great number of poor men as keenly as the present administration feels the needs of a small number of rich men?

Read the Social Democratic platform and find the answer.

In Beloit, Wis., some misbegotten labor men were led to put up one of their number as a Republican candidate for the Legislature, and gave it out that if elected he will help John C. Spooner back to the United States Senate. Just what interest the workmen of Beloit can have in getting Spooner, the ex-railway lobbyist and ex-employee of a killer, back to where he can help pass

THE BIG POSTER.

Here is a cent of the big poster with which the Wisconsin Social Democrats supplemented their campaign of oratory and literature with and which has attracted no little attention. In the city a top sheet was added reading: "HOW ABOUT YOUR COAL THIS WINTER? DO THE TRUSTS KNOCK YOU? KNOCK THE TRUSTS! DON'T VOTE FOR THE POLITICIANS. VOTE FOR YOURSELF. — VOTE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET." The rest of the poster is as follows:

LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS.

We appeal to your reason.

The trusts rob the people of many hundreds of millions yearly. With business on the largest scale you cannot help having monopoly. But private monopoly is a private graft, public ownership a public benefit.

Then which will you have?

And how do the parties stand?

The Republican party is the favorite of capitalism. No "Reform" can change its nature. If Robert La Follette really meant business he would leave his party.

The Democratic party no longer has any principles. It has become simply a hoodie organization. Only men who admire organized crookedness can vote for David S. Rase.

The Social Democratic party wants the nation to own the trusts and to control the necessities of life. This will at once change the condition of the entire people.

Do you believe in progress? In freedom? In humanity? Then be a man and vote for principle. Vote the

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Send to Social Democratic committee, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis., for free literature.

capitalist laws for the nation is beyond our ken. No relief to labor will come from this politician's game in Beloit, only disgust on the part of innocent workers at being again led to the capitalist shambles. The fellow who fixed up the game should be found out and drummed out of town. The only way labor can help itself at the polls is to vote as a labor party and in favor of the abolition of capitalism.

With trusts, syndicates, combinations, monopolies springing up everywhere and in every branch of trade, with the small dealer being pushed to the wall, with wealth concentrating and accumulating in the hands of a few, with the poor getting poorer, the rich richer, with all this we are not well satisfied and see whither we are drifting?

Persuade down when 1 per cent. of her people owned all the land!

Persuade down when 2 per cent. of the inhabitants owned all her wealth!

Egypt died when 2 per cent. owned 97 per cent. of the wealth!

Rome expired when only 1800 people possessed all of the then known world!

And see what the government census shows! That the distribution of wealth in this country, according to the census of 1890:

Class. Families. Per Average. Aggregate. Per Cent. wealth. wealth. Cent.

Rich..... 125,000 1. 295,249 632,800,000 54.8

Middle..... 1,382,549 10.9 15,180 19,200,000,000 35.2

Poor..... 1,764,500 38.1 1,639 7,800,000,000 13.

Very Poor..... 6,250,000 50.....

TOTAL..... 11,500,000 100..... 81,800 80,000,000,000 100

Rose had the gall to tell the people up north that he had helped main labor in Milwaukee. He didn't tell them how he had the Grand avenue bridge built with nonunion labor, however!

Shall we destroy the trust and take a step backward in civilization? Shall we destroy the telegraph and have the work done by messengers on horseback? Shall we destroy the railroads and have the work done by teamsters? Shall we destroy the machinery and have the work done by hand? No, let us retain the trust, the telegraph, the machinery, the railroad, the department store, but let the people themselves OWN, OPERATE and CONTROL them. Then there would be no paupers and no millionaires. Collective ownership would result in a more equitable distribution of wealth.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County—County Court—In Pro Se.

In the matter of the estate of Hermann Scheffeldt, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hermann Scheffeldt, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to August Scheffeldt by this court:

It is Ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Hermann Scheffeldt, deceased, shall present their claims and demands to said August Scheffeldt, deceased, having been duly granted to August Scheffeldt by this court:

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hermann Scheffeldt, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at the court room, in said county, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted, as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1902.

By the Court.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, Court Judge.

Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

and it means that we should require less than half the labor and half the energy to obtain double the amount of necessities and happiness.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Speaking literally as well as figuratively, child labor is child murder.—United Labor Journal.

What progress has been made in labor legislation in the last few years in Pennsylvania? Exactly the same scenes are being enacted there now as at Homestead, when Andrew Carnegie was fighting the steel workers.—Typographical Journal.

At a dinner recently ex-Speaker Thomas H. Ingham, of Illinois, said: "It is largely a matter of accident. Being in the right place at the right time and doing the right thing, or, better still, making people think that you are doing the right thing, is about all there is to fame."

Till a man is independent he is not free. The man who is in danger of want is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger, or does not insure him the means of a livelihood, is not a free country, though it may be the freest of the free countries. Liberty and poverty are incompatible, and if the poverty is extreme, liberty is impossible. The man which we call labor troubles is nothing more or less than an endeavor for the liberty which the working classes think they see the employing classes possessed of.

—William Dean Howells.

The capitalist labor consists in purchasing as cheaply as possible the raw material, labor power and other essentials, and to turn around and sell the finished products as cheaply as possible. Upon the field of production itself he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workers for the least possible amount of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values.

With regard to his workmen he is not a fellow-worker, he is only a driver, an exploiter. The longer they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out! The hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production becomes a murderous one. In comparison with all former ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his operatives. Extension of the hours of work, abolition of holidays, introduction of night labor, damp or over-heated factories filled with poisonous gases are the "improvements" which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the working class.

The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never-lagging attention can protect the workingman, attached to such a machine, from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is forced thereto. Economy being the much-vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to have room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop.

What comes he that the limbs of his workmen are thereby endangered? Workingmen are cheap, but large airy workshops are dear.

There is still another respect in which

THE HERALD FORUM.

Don't Throw Away Your Vote.

Milwaukee, Oct. 28.—Dear Herald: It is said by the man whom I intend to address that he does not vote with the winning side his vote is lost. Is that so? Let us examine the case. A man who is about to vote is now being induced by the Socialists, the Republicans and the Democrats to vote for the particular one of the three parties. The question with him is: Which party shall I vote for? But is that the real question? Certainly not. The real question is: Shall he vote for labor or for capital?

In better words, Socialism or capitalism is what we have to choose between. The fact that we have a Republican party and a Democratic party does not make two sides for the voter to choose between. It never has, and never will. These two parties represent, strictly taken, only one question, the question of capitalism. Properly, they should be united, and called the one party. As they stand today it is a dishonest game. So then, we are in reality confronted with the broad question of capitalism on the one side, for which we have so often voted and been so often disappointed, and Socialism on the other side, for which we have not yet voted, through which you can get all there is coming to you, as soon as the people so desire that they bear you say you come will be lost; the other fellow shouts "harrah, my man is in!" When you, my friend, on the 5th of November have your chilly, cheerless house at 8 o'clock in the morning with your "old dinner pail" to serve capitalism, you will learn that capitalism has again won the day. You will go on to the shop, you will get the usual ten or more hours, you will get the reduction in wages both end-of-the-year and see others get it, you will see the same shameful exploitation of child labor, the same little girls and boys with their dirty, pallid faces and cheap clothing in the shop alongside of you whithering under the iron hand of capitalism. Instead of the school and the playground, you will find no improvement upon your cheerless home with its terrible strain of making both ends meet on the whole, you have fastened the chains of capitalism more firmly upon the throats of yourself, your wife and children, and your fellow workers, and you are a capitalist ticket. You have become a partner to all the sins of capitalism by your vote. You have lost your vote. Your fellow workers who voted the other way have their conscience. He can look the world in the face with a clear eye and declare: "I am not a partner to the crimes of capitalism. I declared against it with my vote!"

A Cause for Jealousy.

Milwaukee, Oct. 13.—Social Democratic Herald: Being a resident of the State of Wisconsin, and feeling a keen interest in our future happiness and prosperity, I must say that I feel both mortified and alarmed at the tremendous amount of cheap advertising which New York and Kentucky are getting of late, by the mere rehearsing of the crowing and cackling of their "unclean birds." Why, even poor old Philadelphia is coming to the front with a chicken called Miss Biddle, who writes a book in defense of the "behaviors" of New York. She says that money is not required to join the ranks of this north-south-eastern fowling tribe, but that its members must be of good families, and fine plumage, and in fairness it must be said that the hodgepodge, who is not a member of this "fowling tribe," is liable to blame but himself, as in all probability he never applied for admission. However, the great curse and drawback of the American workingman is that he is always being told to show and not "pushing" enough, for if he had "horse sense" sufficient to present his card to the secretary of this

Gowing to the unusual pressure of campaign matter this week the Union Secretaries File is held over.

Don't forget to register! Tuesday is your last chance!

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Tuesday at 8 p. m. in at 655 Market street, Chas. Westphal, 770 Racine street, secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Friday at 8 p. m. of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Kohl, 344 Eleventh street, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 247 Washington street at 8 p. m. Thomas Reynolds, 452 Clinton street, secretary.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 354 Fourth street. F. Bangsahl, 702 Booth street, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 524 Grove street, 524 E. Water street. Wm. Goetz, secretary, 330 Market street.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday at 373 First avenue. H. W. Bistrian, 216 Second street, secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2521 Galena street, secretary.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2521 Galena street, secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2521 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2521 Galena street, secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2521 Galena street, secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 307 Klankinklaue avenue. Geo. Leonard, secretary, 204 Austin street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 234 Clarke street. Richard Elsner, 140 North avenue, secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday in August at Brainerd's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. A. Zainer, secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday at 802 Pryor street. Geo. Leonard, secretary, 204 Austin street.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Chestnut streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehnder's hall, corner Twenty-first and Chestnut streets, Tuesday in the month. Joe. Remschmidt, 1333 Ninth street, secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Friday evening at 487 Cramer street, corner of Grovel street. Rich. Krueger, secretary, 322 Barrett street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Metzger's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Villet streets. Louis Baler, secretary, 528 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehnder's hall, corner Twenty-first and Chestnut streets, Tuesday in the month. Joe. Remschmidt, 1333 Ninth street, secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursday of the month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 380 Eleventh street. Geo. Leonard, secretary, 204 Austin street.

POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST and THIRD Sunday, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Dalke's hall, 224 Third street. Richard Elsner, 140 North avenue, secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bide, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

TRIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every first and third Monday evening of the month at Keller's hall, 298 Fourth street. Fred Schneider, 322 Barrett street, secretary.

IN GERMAN.

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.—Marx.

THE FUTURE OF THE WORKINGMAN.—Karl Marx.

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.—Engels.

All in one volume. Bright, and printed from the press of the Social Democratic Herald.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee.

## MACHINERY AND THE WORKER.

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The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never-lagging attention can protect the workingman, attached to such a machine, from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is forced thereto. Economy being the much-vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to have room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop.

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## Socialist Light on the Trust Problems.

The People Must Get on the Inside.

The spirit of invention has multiplied human efforts in a hundred directions, and increased a hundredfold man's power over nature. In all civilized countries it has raised up from the dust of the past the greatest of all the world's wonders, and this in a century which seemed to be making equality one of its chief social goals—a platycard that is now everywhere at its zenith.

But events are still marching on with their relentless logic. Nowhere has this machinery had such perfect liberty as in the United States. And now there has come over industry and business a startling change which is going on with such rapidity as to suggest the complete abandonment of the principle by which the industries of the nation have hitherto been developed. This change is the formation of the "trusts."

What is a "trust?" A "trust" means the merging of corporations into a body outside the control and without the consent of the state. A trust is a body whose executive board has full power to limit or centralize production, to consolidate establishments, purchase raw materials, and supervise selling prices, terms and conditions. The effect of this is greater regularity of production, steadiness of prices, and a uniform system of credit, as well as the prevention of competition.

But the trust also brings before the public mind the dilemma whether we are to have organized capital or organized people's government to rule us; for this one thing is perfectly evident that under conditions as they are our nation cannot continue to develop normally and healthily unless we take some action to control the means by which we live. In other words, there can be nothing else but Socialism.

Concede: Every trust is a concession to Socialism and its working principles. It is a practical confession of the Socialist charges that competition necessarily involves great waste and that by concentration the cost of production can be materially lessened. The "trust" is an ap-

plication of Socialism for the benefit of the capitalists who form the trust. The production under the trust regime is carried on in a sort of a semi-Socialistic way, but when it comes to distribution—the capitalists get all the profit.

The Social Democratic party demands a radical change. We want the nation to own the trusts and the whole people to reap the benefits of invention, centralization and human progress. It is nonsense to say that the nation cannot carry on any business—the postal department is the largest business concern in the country today, even larger than the steel trust or the meat trust, and it is carried on even by the politicians of today "successfully" without any fleeing of the people—except as far as the post-department itself is fleeced by the railroads and contractors. No man would want the post-office in hands of a private corporation. Just imagine what a letter to New York or San Francisco would cost, and imagine what small wages the letter carriers would get, provided that the profits would not doubt be as big and bigger than those of the Western Union Telegraph Company or any other company of that kind and would go into the pockets of some plutocrats.

In short, why should the people not trust their own government properly organized for the benefit of the people, but rather trust organized capital, or organized for the benefit of the capitalists? During the last industrial crisis (1893-94) fully one-third of the railroads were bankrupt and were put under the control of the government in order to be put on their feet again. The question was then asked by many: Since the government can profitably conduct a bankrupt railroad by means of a receiver, why should the government not be able to carry on a railroad before it is bankrupt?

In short, the only possible solution for the trust problem, and the only solution that is final, is that the Nation own the Trusts!

fund brought 30 and fifteen subscriptions came in to swell the list of the Herald. It is an imperative necessity for the cause to have a man as General Grant, "continually" as it is, Gen. Grant, when he was agonizing in the wilderness. We now have one solid phalanx of branches through the west central part of this state. These letters are revealing larger and larger to their membership. It pleases me to refer to the admirable foresight of Comrade Gaylord in arranging the Socialist of Wisconsin. This plan is not only feasible, but most commendable.

We foresee the possibility of a considerable shortage in the finances of the executive board as a result of the state campaign and the fact that all the comrades here will cooperate with me in the endeavor to help adjust the shortage which is known to us after the election. I think that comrades throughout the state be better informed of the conditions generally.

Shelbyville, Wis., Oct. 20.—Social Democratic Herald: Robert Sallie, the editor of the Wisconsin Socialist, and candidate for lieutenant governor on the Socialist state ticket, spoke by request in the Church of Christ, Erie avenue and tenth street, Shelbyville, on Sunday morning, October 20, a pleasant address, on the following subject: "Why I am a Socialist, and Why Not a Churchgoer." All concerned with the welfare of the state and the statements made.

Comrade A. S. Edwards of Chicago held his meetings last week at Chilton and New Holstein. He says "I do not know that I have ever found people so eager to hear Socialism as they were at those points." At New Holstein he had an audience of 200 and a large amount of literature was distributed. At Chilton he had a large audience of 200 and a large amount of literature was distributed. At Chilton he had a large audience of 200 and a large amount of literature was distributed.

The Wisconsin meeting in Milwaukee was a record breaker in its way, inasmuch as it was held in a hall which had never before been used for such a purpose. The hall is a large one, but the crowd that descended upon it would have filled it twice over. Fully 300 people were turned away from the room which was at a premium. Comrade Westphal presided and addresses were made by our candidate for governor, Emil Seidel, and Comrade Edwards in addition to the speaker of the evening. Comrade Wilshire had the audience completely under his power from the first. The greatest of enthusiasm prevailed and many questions were asked and answered.

At Green Bay the comrades made a charge at the door at the Wilshire meeting, but got a good crowd, and the speaker was enthusiastically applauded. Many can be seen in the result of the address. A big Wilshire meeting was held at Kenosha Tuesday evening with over 1000 people present. Watch Kenosha's vote.

The entertainment committee of the Arbeiter Krankenkasse and Sterile Kasse No. 156, has arranged an entertainment at Frei Gemeinde hall, Milwaukee.

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## BELLAMY'S FAMOUS PARABLE OF THE WATER TANK.

(This condensed republication of the Water Tank parable will give the reader a very good idea of the workings of the profit system upon which society is based today. It shows the inequality of private ownership and why collective ownership is the people's only salvation from poverty.)

There was a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. And they did seek water from morning until night, and many who were crafty and diligent, and these had gathered stores of water where others could find none, and these men were called capitalists.

And it came to pass that the people of the land prayed to them that they might drink, for their need was sore. But the capitalists answered: "Go to, ye silly people! Why should we give you of the water which we have stored, for then we would become even as ye are, and perish with you? But behold what we will do. Be ye our servants and ye shall have water."

And the people said: "Only give us to drink and we will be your servants, and our children." And so it was.

Now, the capitalists were men of understanding, and wise in their generation. They ordered the people who were their servants in bands, with captains and officers, and some they put at the springs to dip, and others did they make to carry the water, and others did they cause to seek for new springs. And all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it, and the tank was called the Market, for it was there that the people, the servants of the capitalists, came to get water. And the capitalists said unto the people:

"For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may pour it into the tank, which is the Market, behold, we will give you a penny, but for every bucket of water that ye take out of the tank to drink, ye shall give us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this for you, but ye should perish."

And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding, and they brought water unto the tank for many days and nights, and the tank which they did bring the capitalists gave them every man a penny; but for every bucket that the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again unto the people, he held, the people rendered to the capitalists two pennies.

And after many days the water tank, which was the Market, overflowed at the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half of a bucket; for the people were many, but the capitalists were few, and could drink no more than that which they needed for the tank overflow. And the capitalists said:

"See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, and be patient, for ye shall bring us no more water till the tank be empty."

But when the people no more received

the pennies of the capitalists for the water they brought, they could buy no more water. And when the capitalists saw that they had no more profit they sent forth men in the highways and byways, crying: "If any thirst, let him come to the tank and buy water of us, for it doth overflow." For they said among themselves, "Behold, the times are dull; we must advertise."

But the people answered, saying: "How can we have water without to buy? Hire ye us, and ye will have no need to advertise." But the capitalists said to the people: "Shall we hire you to bring water when the tank, which is the Market, doth already overflow? Buy ye, therefore, first water, and when the tank is empty, will we hire you again." And the people said: "It is a crisis."

And the thirst of the people was great, for it was not now as it had been in the open before them, for every one to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs, and the wells, and the buckets, so that no man might come by water save from the tank, which was the Market. And the people murmured against the capitalists.

But the capitalists answered: "The water is ours. Business is business." And the capitalists were disquieted that the people brought no more water. "It seemeth that our profits have stopped, our profits. Let us send for the soothsayers, that they may interpret this thing unto us."

Now the soothsayers were men learned in dark sayings who joined themselves to the capitalists, that they might have thereof. And they spoke for the capitalists unto the people, seeing that the capitalists were not a folk quick of understanding, neither ready of speech.

And certain of the soothsayers answered and said: "It is by reason of overproduction, and some said, 'It is glut.' But the signification of the two words is the same. And the other said, 'Nay, but this thing is by reason of the sun on the sun.' And yet others answered, saying, 'It is neither by reason of glut nor yet by spots on the sun that this evil hath come to pass, but because of lack of confidence.'"

And the men of profit said to the soothsayers: "It is enough. Now ye may speak comfortably unto this people, so that they be at rest, and leave us also in peace."

But the soothsayers, even the men of the dismal science—for so they were named of some—were loath to go forth to the people, for the people loved them not.

But the capitalists said: "Go ye forth, are ye not our men to do our unlovely?" And the soothsayers went forth and expounded the mystery of overproduction, and how it was that the people must needs perish of thirst because there was overmuch water, and how there

could not be enough because there was too much. And likewise spoke they concerning sun spots, and also of lack of confidence. And it was even as the soothsayers had said, for the people reviled them, saying: "Will ye mock us? Doth plenty breed famine?" And they took up stones to stone them.

And the capitalists feared lest the people should take the water by force, they brought forth to them certain holy men (but they were false priests), who spoke unto the people that they should be quiet and trouble not the capitalists. And these false priests testified to the people that this affliction was sent to them of God for the healing of their souls, and that if they should bear it in patience it would come to pass that after they had given up the ghost they would come to a country where there should be no capitalists, but an abundance of water. Howbeit, there were certain true prophets of God also, and these would not prophesy for the capitalists.

Now, when the capitalists saw that the people even still murmured, they came forth themselves and put the ends of their fingers in the water that overflowed in the tank and wet the tips thereof, and they scattered the drops abroad upon the people, and the name of the drops of water was charity, and they were exceeding bitter.

And when the capitalists saw yet again that the people but raged the more, and crowded upon the tank as if they would take it by force, then took they counsel together and sought out the mightiest among the people and all who had skill in war, and spake craftily with them.

And the mighty men and they who were skilled in war suffered themselves to be persuaded, for their thirsts constrained them, and they went within unto the capitalists and became their men, and swords were put in their hands and they became a defense unto the capitalists, and smote the people when they thronged upon the tank.

And after many days the water was low in the tank, for the capitalists did make fountains and fish ponds of the water thereof and bathed therein, they and their wives and children, and waste the water for their pleasure.

And when the capitalists saw the tank was empty, they said: "The crisis is ended," and they hired the people that they should bring water to fill it again, and after a time did the tank again overflow.

And when many times people had filled the tank until it overflowed, and the thirsted till the water therein had been wasted by the capitalists, there arose in the land certain men who were called agitators, for that they did stir up the people. And in the eyes of the capitalists were the agitators pestilent fellows, and they would fain have crucified them, but durst not for fear of the people.

And the words of the agitators which

they spake to the people were on this wise:

"Ye foolish people, how long will ye be deceived and believe to your hurt that which is not? How cometh it that ye may not come by the water in the tank? Is it not because ye have no money? And why have ye no money? Is it not because ye receive but one penny for every bucket that ye bring to the tank, which is the Market, but must render two pennies for every bucket that ye take out, so that the capitalists may have the profit? See ye not that the harder ye toil and the more diligently ye seek and bring the water, the worse and not the better it shall be for you by reason of the profit, and that forever?"

Thus spake the agitators unto the people, and none heeded them, but it was so that after a time the people hearkened. And they answered:

"Ye say truth, it is because of the capitalists and their profits that do wrong. The more we toil to fill the tank the sooner doth it overflow. But behold, the capitalist has hard men. Tell us if ye know any way whereby we may deliver ourselves out of our bondage unto them."

And the agitators answered and said: "We know a way."

"Behold, that need have ye all of these capitalists that ye should yield them profits upon your labor? What great thing do they therefore ye render them this tribute? Do ye for yourselves that which is done for the capitalists—namely, the ordering of your labor, and the marshalling of your hands, and the dividing of your tasks. So shall ye have no need at all of the capitalists and no more yield to them any profit, but all the fruit of your labor shall ye share as brethren. Choose ye direct men to go in and out before you and to marshal your hands and order your labor, and these men shall be as the capitalists were; but behold, they shall not be your masters as the capitalists are, but your brethren and officers who shall work with you, and they shall not take any profit. And from time to time as ye see fit, ye shall choose other discreet men in place of the first, to order the labor."

And the people hearkened, and with one voice they cried out: "So let it be as ye have said!"

And the capitalists heard the noise of the shouting; that their knees smote together, and they said one to another:

"It is the end of us!"

And the people went and did all the things that were told them of the agitators to do. And it came to pass as the agitators had said, even according to all their words. And there was no more thirst in that land, neither any that was shivering, nor naked, nor cold, nor in any manner of want, and every man said unto his fellow, "My brother," and every woman said unto her companion, "My sister," and so were they with one another as brethren and sisters which do dwell together in unity. And the blessing of God rested upon that land forever.

Wilshire's Magazine free for one year. Look for our ad. in this issue.

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## The American Game of: Pluck the Farmer

The farmer of this country is in bad shape at the present time. It is true that in most cases he has a clean price to sell and an abundance of money, which the wage-earner in the city has not. But it is also true that if the wage-earner in the city gets a job, he is reasonably certain of getting some little for it. But the farmer can work and deliver night and day and get nothing for his labor. The government report showed some time ago that it cost 26 cents to raise a bushel of corn in the state of Illinois. What guarantee has the farmer got that it will bring that? But you say he can't have to sell it; he can feed it to cattle if it doesn't bring what it costs. Yes, but does he know what he will get for the cattle? No; the meat combine settles that. He knows that it will cost him just so much time and money to fatten a hog, but he must accept a price that is made by the plutocrats and is furnished him through the hog volume of his newspaper. His paper will also give him a price on hams and bacon in case he wanted to buy back a portion of his hog. The trust gives him a price on lamb wire. In short, he is compelled to buy and sell every conceivable thing at another man's price, and a price that will keep him prosperous and free and don't have to laugh when telling him.

The railroad barons, when arranging their freight and passenger schedules in the past, have taken the prospects and condition of the farmer's crop as a guide and have opened and reduced rates that will charge a lot. THE TRAFFIC WORLD BEAR. JUST THINK OF what this means to the farmer! It means that he will be left sufficient to keep life in his body, which the baron considers necessary in order that he will be able to produce more. It means that the baron decides the question of his child wearing shoes or not. It means that the baron decides whether the farmer shall ride on the train and visit his friends or not. In fact, it means that the very life, liberty and happiness of the farmer and his family are held in

the baron's palm. But just think of what a huge joke they play on the farmer when they make him think he has been governed at Washington! It is claimed by a great many that the farmer is to some extent exploiting labor himself; that he is hiring help for a little or nothing and squeezing all he can out of their hide, is true. But the brutal system he is voting for and living under is compelling him to do this or get off the earth.

The man who is carrying his son on his back to the coal mines in Pennsylvania is also compelled to exploit his own flesh and blood, and the man who sends his wife into the factory is compelled to exploit the woman he loves.

The farmers of this country at the present time are made up of a squinting or renting class who have been driven and hounded all over the earth by the greed of capitalism. But the farmer seems to be the most confused, mixed-up and easily led man in the country. But the farmer will not get into Socialism. It is his only hope and salvation.

I ask the farmer if there is any difference between the Democratic and Republican parties and their so-called issues which concern the people? I don't think so.

The Industrial Commission that made an investigation reported that the average farmer in this country is making less than \$20 a month, board not included. How much less than \$20 was not stated. Lack of space compels me to end this sad story of the American farmer, as I would like to tell you some more of the robbery he is forced to submit to. But let me give the farmer this last word of advice: You have been kicked and cuffed by every political party which springs up in this country for the past fifty years. They always had a plank to catch you. You tied them all and you found that your condition got worse and your misery increased. Now we ask you to assist us in establishing Socialism by joining and voting for the Social Democratic party. —Rights and Wrongs of Labor.

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To the persons sending the largest and next largest number of subscriptions to the Herald between now and November 1st, 1902, will each be given a three months' day school course, either in Bookkeeping or Short-hand, in the Wilmot Business College, Hathaway Building, Mason Street and Broadway. Either course includes Typewriting, Penmanship, arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Etc. All graduates of this college assisted to positions. The courses are thorough, practical, progressive, complete and modern. Facilities unsurpassed. Experienced teachers. Should you win the scholarship and not want it, you can sell or transfer it. Notify us when you enter contest. Subscription blanks and sample copies furnished. No restrictions or conditions except that we must receive notice that you are in the contest. Subscriptions will be counted as follows: Ten weeks' trial, one subscription, one month, two and one-half subscriptions; one year, five subscriptions. Subscription price, ten weeks' trial, 10 cts; six months', 25 cts; one year, 50 cts. Now go out and hustle. Even if you don't win one of these scholarships, your work will not be done in vain. For six months' trial, one subscription, one month, two and one-half subscriptions; one year, five subscriptions. For fifteen years a copy of our \$4.25 Webster Dictionary. Who will be the lucky ones?

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Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 288 Fourth Street.

Monday.

Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.

Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday.



# Cleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

**Notes from Yankee-land.**  
Comrade H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., is making speeches in New Hampshire.  
Comrade J. C. Provost of Cripple Creek is the candidate of our party in Colorado for governor.  
The fund for the miners sent in through the national headquarters of the Socialists now amounts to nearly \$7000.  
The Socialists carried the day in the debate at the Royal Arcanum, Milwaukee, last week.  
The attempt to deprive our party of its name on the ballots in Pennsylvania failed. The courts decided that the regular party name could stand.  
Comrade I. Barkowski of Chicago, editor of Rabotnik, is making Polish speeches in Milwaukee.  
The Social Democratic Herald FREE for one year, if you get four others to subscribe at 50 cents a year.  
Comrade Isaac Cowen of Chicago will address a meeting of machinists, blacksmiths and patternmakers Sunday afternoon, 6:30, Grove street and National avenue. All are invited.  
\$5 will purchase ten Herald and ten Wilshire yearly postal subscription cards. See our advertisement in another part of the paper.  
Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire made a successful tour of the state last week. He held a big meeting at Ashland Sunday, Oct. 12, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.  
The Republicans had a brass band out last Friday night in the Thirteenth ward, but the Social Democrats had the best crowd. The speakers were Comrades Westphal, Victor L. Berger and Kleist.  
The Milwaukee central committee makes an appeal to all Socialist women to register at next registration day, October 28, and to the men members to also urge them to do so.  
Bishop Spaulding of Illinois, who was appointed on the arbitration board in the coal strike by the President, has just written a book on "Socialism and Labor." It will appear shortly.  
Comrade Fox's debate with a representative of the Democrats did not come off, the Democrats failed to appear. However, there was a good crowd present and Comrade Fox and Rooney gave the Third ward a new experience in its decided advantage. We will have a branch in the Third before long.  
The party in Missouri will not lose its official name after all. Word reaches this office that the supreme court has decided that the name can go on the ballot. The lower courts decided against it, but Comrade H. Turner, state chairman, began mandamus proceedings and the decision was entirely favorable.  
At Vernon, Conn., last week the Socialists polled 204 votes out of the 1143 votes cast. It was a big gain.  
The Socialists made the fight of their lives, says the Rockville Journal, "and secured the highest vote in the history of their party."  
Father Hagerty is now at work on a book which will be entitled "Socialism and Science." It is ready for the printers about the first of the year. The work will contain 200 pages and will be Father Hagerty's ripest and most substantial contribution to the American literature of Socialism. The book will be issued by the Standard Publishing Co., and will probably be ready for the public in the early part of February.  
"One very noticeable fact in the late Democratic county convention (Spokane) was that 15 county precincts were not represented and four walked out of the convention." In Yakima county they were willing to swallow the entire Socialist program for the places on the ticket. In one King county district their senatorial candidate is quite agitated about the Socialists fighting him. Truly "the world da move."—Seattle Socialist.

Thousands of Persons will receive this issue of the Herald as a sample copy. If you like it, subscribe. It's only 50 cents a year. With Wilshire's \$1.00 a year magazine—only 60 cents for both.

## For the State Campaign.

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C. C. Frahm, Neenah	1.00
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E. J. Haeber, Milwaukee	1.00
Thomas Hougard, Milwaukee	1.00
Robt. J. Miller, Milwaukee	1.00
Chas. Nicklaus, Milwaukee	1.00
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B. Baumele, Milwaukee	1.00
J. Boness, Milwaukee	1.00
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## MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET.

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County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.  
Sheriff—George Russell.  
Carter—Dr. Carl H. Barkman.  
Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass.  
District Attorney—Dr. Theodore Burmeister.  
Register of Deeds—Joseph Halanek.  
County Surveyor—Jacobim Stoelten.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District—H. W. Batorius, of the Eleventh Ward.  
Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward.

## Campaign Fund.

Christ' Roebert	2.00
Chas. H. Hunge	2.00
Stuart Held Lodge, Marquette	10.00
Federated Trades Council	10.00
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 25	10.00
John H. Haeber	1.00
Collection at Ethical hall	35.10
Nie. Petersen	10.00
Dues from branches	5.94
Tickets for entertainment	0.91

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS—MILWAUKEE.

Saturday, October 26th, hall, 404 North avenue; speakers, Dr. H. C. Berger and Robert Meisler.  
Sunday, National Park hall, Twenty-second and National avenues; speakers, A. S. Edwards and C. T. H. Westphal, at 2:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. Speakers, Robert Meisler and Richard Elmer; at 2:30 p. m., Volkman's hall, Twenty-first and Center streets; speakers, Dr. H. C. Berger and John Moser.  
Tuesday, Ogden house, 633 Market street; speakers, Dr. H. C. Berger and Carl Malowski. Groszkla's hall, Tenth avenue

and Orchard street; speakers, Frank Conline, E. W. Clarke and John Moser; hall, 404 North avenue; speakers, George Russell and Robert Meisler. Zickur's hall, Forty-fifth and State streets; speakers, Richard Elmer and Anton Palm.  
Wednesday, Gruenwaldt's hall, Second avenue and Orchard street; speakers, George Russell, A. D. Schwabers and Carl Malowski. Melner's hall, Twenty-seventh and Villet streets; speakers, Isaac Cowen and John Moser; Jacob's hall, Twelfth and Chambers streets; speakers, Emil Seidel and A. S. Edwards.  
Thursday, Schmidt's hall, Bow and Arrow streets; speakers, E. T. Melms and Carl Kleist. Binder's hall, 867 Klammie avenue; speakers, W. R. Gaylord and Edward Resenberg.  
Saturday, Lincoln hall, Sixth street, near Grand avenue; speaker, Thomas J. Morgan. National Park hall, Twenty-second and National avenues; speakers, W. R. Gaylord, Robert Meisler and Frederic Heath.  
Sunday, Atlantic Club hall, 750 Pearl street; speakers, A. S. Edwards and Richard Elmer. Mr. Barkowski will speak in Polish in the Eighteenth ward.  
Monday, Volkman's hall, Twenty-first and Center streets; speakers, Carl Malowski, Robert Meisler and Victor L. Berger.

## Across the Herring Pond.

It is claimed that only three per cent of all men who have attained 65 years, are independent in this country.  
The Socialists of Brussels have organized a high school, with a three-year course of tuition.  
According to the reports of the English mine inspectors, there are 1753 women mine workers in West Lancashire, an increase of 130 as compared with last year. Among them are 213 girls from 12 to 16 years of age.  
The French government has withdrawn its ambassadors at Berlin and St. Petersburg, it being said that the men were not Republicans at heart though representing a republic.

## To Women Socialists.

The last day of registration is near at hand. On the 28th the last opportunity is given you to register your name preparatory to casting your ballot for the Social Democratic candidate for school superintendent. The women of the so-called upper classes have largely availed themselves of this privilege, and many wives and daughters of wealthy citizens are announced as on the registration list. Surely the women of the working class should not take less interest in the coming election. Surely they have more at stake in the ultimate triumph of the Social Democratic party than any Republican or Democratic woman in the success of the party she prefers. For the Social Democratic woman, the final victory of her party would mean so much. It would mean deliverance from the poverty and care which prey upon her household, and keeps her nothing more than the poorest of household drudges. It would mean a secure future for her children, for whom she feels such anxiety. Perhaps it is this thought that appeals most to Socialist women. The man is impatient to see the Co-operative Commonwealth in his own day, and is most interested in the hope of enjoying the benefits of Socialism in his own person. The woman is willing to wait and work, in the happy assurance that these blessings will come to the posterity so dear to her.  
It is a small thing to vote for a superintendent of schools. But she who is faithful in that which is least will be trusted with larger duties. Many women frequently wish that it was in their power to do something for the cause of Socialism. Here is one simple duty that you may perform. Do not despise this small opportunity, but cast your first vote for the party which promises "equal civil and political rights to men and women." E. H. THOMAS.

# WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

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## Talks with the Workers.

In the colored camp meetings in the South they have a way of singing their hymns of appeal, first slow and then with an ever quickening beat until it is almost a quick-sett, and the effect on the listener is indescribable. The impulse is strong to get in the fervent whirl with the rest. We are reminded of this by the closing days of the present campaign. Every day sees the growing list of subscribers. This issue of the Herald will go into many unaccounted places because of it. In Milwaukee alone, 10,000 extra copies were arranged for by the central committee Monday night. Next Sunday in the outer wards and the down town residence districts there will be an early morning house to house canvass. The leaders are seeking in great numbers of subscribers at the various meetings. Beside this a good work is being done with postal cards. Every mail brings in a large number. Our Wilshire combination has caught the public. By mail and in person the orders are deluging the subscription department. It is a good thing—just it alone: At this writing Comrade Gustav of Sheboygan leads the yearly brigade. He sent in fifteen subscribers. Comrade Kleist of Kimberly, Utah, came in a good second with twelve. Comrade John of Wyocena was also one of the big ones. Gaylord only sent in fifty last week, but said this week would beat it. Twenty-six yearlings are being sent to the meeting in Milwaukee. Darlington sent in 100. Two hundred new people in Manitowish county will read the Herald this week. Last week 2500 platform cards went out flying. Comrade Marden of Kenosha and Comrade Burke of Manitowish were Herald carriers on Monday. Fifth ward hustlers have a pace setter in Comrade Davis.

## From The Mail Bag.

En route to Montana, Oct. 14.—Dear Herald Comrades: I have just finished ten days' work for Socialism in Colorado. The movement is splendid, beyond the expectation of all of us, and the future is secure. Not the least interesting are the comments of the old party press. The Leadville (Colo.) Democrat recently remarked, "There is no doubt but that the Socialists will poll a considerable vote this fall. These people have a somewhat different way of conducting their campaign. It is on the revival order. The office is not the point with them; it is the principle." The Anaconda (Mont.) Standard (Dem.) describing a convention of Socialists at that place, remarks, "It is a perfectly harmonious convention. There is no wrangling and the convention is like a Methodist love feast." The delegates address each other as "brother" or "comrade" and the only rivalry is of the Alphonse-Gastor sort." The Colorado Socialists are carrying on a most effective and thorough-going campaign. Without doubt they will carry some counties. Even the Colorado farmers are turning rapidly to the party. At Grand Junction

## WHAT THE WILLING WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

tion, Comrade J. Monroe Stewart, who recently left the Presbyterian ministry because it did not allow him to preach Socialism, has been elected organizer for the county. He and the comrades have carried the message and organization of Socialism to every precinct in the county. Other comrades are doing the same. Comrade Stewart at present organizer for Ohio, will remove to Aspen, in Western Colorado, and serve as pastor of a small church there and as organizer of Socialists in Colorado. "Send only the best and most intelligent speakers into districts where the Socialists are organized" is instructions to the old comrades of Socialists in Colorado. And following that advice the Democrats have secured their largest gain—William Jennings Bryan, to help save the day. They don't know that Bryan, that glib long ago, Milwaukee the Socialists of Montana seem to be troubling the natives. So great is the demand for Socialist meetings that our Colorado managers have decided that I should be spared from there and go to Palmer. Comrade Ben. Wilson has been speaking every night in enormous crowds and I join him tonight. Now watch our smoke in Montana? Carl D. Thompson.

## Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 12.—Dear Comrades:

Here are our candidates: Member of assembly, Cortland A. Dewey; county clerk, W. E. Swartout; county treasurer, A. Walter; sheriff, Michael J. Walter; coroner, Joseph Blinnemann; clerk of courts, Albert Fox; register of deeds, Peter J. Quigley. W. E. Swartout.

## Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 13.—Editor Social Democratic Herald:

The right of the Indiana Socialist party to go on the official ballot was granted at a hearing held before the Election Commissioners at Indianapolis on Wednesday, October 15.

## Newport News, Va., Oct. 13.—Social Democratic Herald:

I wish to say that I heartily endorse your plan of sending your valuable paper to union secretaries. I am not able to help you financially but will do all I can for the cause in this locality. I am recording secretary of Painters' Union No. 519, and secretary-treasurer of Central Labor Union, and the union boys are coming over with us all right. I addressed an audience at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon and we took up a collection for the miners and were very successful. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. I am candidate for Congress from this, the Second District

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Socialistic Discipline.—If a person passing as a Socialist and running for office made a political deal with a capitalist party candidate, he would be expelled and re-qualified, and forever barred from participation in the movement. All our state and city candidates have signed resolutions to be dated and presented by the party in case of their election and their subsequent failure to follow Socialist and party principles.

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